

Paul R. Clark, to be postmaster at Auburn, in the county of Cayuga and State of New York, in place of Paul R. Clark. Incumbent's commission expired December 30, 1902.

George D. Genung, to be postmaster at Waverly, in the county of Tioga and State of New York, in place of George D. Genung. Incumbent's commission expires January 13, 1903.

Richard P. Groat, to be postmaster at Newark, in the county of Wayne and State of New York, in place of Richard P. Groat. Incumbent's commission expires January 13, 1903.

Albert S. Potts, to be postmaster at Cooperstown, in the county of Otsego and State of New York, in place of Albert S. Potts. Incumbent's commission expires January 13, 1903.

Benson C. Smith, to be postmaster at Port Byron, in the county of Cayuga and State of New York, in place of Benson C. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1902.

E. Eugene Sprague, to be postmaster at Carmel, in the county of Putnam and State of New York, in place of Bryant S. Palmer. Incumbent's commission expires January 31, 1903.

Matthew Taylor, to be postmaster at Schenectady, in the county of Schenectady and State of New York, in place of Matthew Taylor. Incumbent's commission expired December 15, 1902.

Carlton D. Wing, to be postmaster at Attica, in the county of Wyoming and State of New York, in place of Carlton D. Wing. Incumbent's commission expires January 13, 1903.

## NEBRASKA.

John A. Anderson, to be postmaster at Wahoo, in the county of Saunders and State of Nebraska, in place of John A. Anderson. Incumbent's commission expired July 1, 1902.

James H. Logan, to be postmaster at Ponca, in the county of Dixon and State of Nebraska, in place of James H. Logan. Incumbent's commission expires January 7, 1903.

Will A. Needham, to be postmaster at Bloomfield, in the county of Knox and State of Nebraska, in place of Will A. Needham. Incumbent's commission expires January 19, 1903.

William A. Rodgers, to be postmaster at Gibbon, in the county of Buffalo and State of Nebraska. Office became Presidential July 1, 1902.

Ira E. Tash, to be postmaster at Alliance, in the county of Boxbutte and State of Nebraska, in place of Richard W. Montgomery, removed.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

General W. Crawford, to be postmaster at Marion, in the county of McDowell and State of North Carolina, in place of General W. Crawford. Incumbent's commission expires January 19, 1903.

## OHIO.

Erwin G. Chamberlin, to be postmaster at Caldwell, in the county of Noble and State of Ohio, in place of E. G. Chamberlain, to correct name.

John M. Gallagher, to be postmaster at Quaker City, in the county of Guernsey and State of Ohio. Office became Presidential January 1, 1903.

James Medford, to be postmaster at Brookville, in the county of Montgomery and State of Ohio. Office became Presidential January 1, 1903.

J. W. Prine, to be postmaster at Ashtabula, in the county of Ashtabula and State of Ohio, in place of James M. Wilcox, deceased.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

Anna B. Beatty, to be postmaster at Cochran, in the county of Crawford and State of Pennsylvania. Office became Presidential January 1, 1903.

George A. Lukehart, to be postmaster at Dubois, in the county of Clearfield and State of Pennsylvania, in place of William M. Cochran. Incumbent's commission expired July 7, 1902.

Thomas K. Pullin, to be postmaster at Confluence, in the county of Somerset and State of Pennsylvania. Office became Presidential January 1, 1903.

William C. Steele, to be postmaster at Brownsville, in the county of Fayette and State of Pennsylvania, in place of William C. Steele. Incumbent's commission expires January 31, 1903.

John H. Thomas, to be postmaster at Carbondale, in the county of Lackawanna and State of Pennsylvania, in place of John H. Thomas. Incumbent's commission expires January 31, 1903.

## TEXAS.

Isham H. Nelson, to be postmaster at Snyder, in the county of Scurry and State of Texas. Office became Presidential October 1, 1902.

## VIRGINIA.

Willard B. Alfred, to be postmaster at Clarksville, in the county of Mecklenburg and State of Virginia. Office became Presidential January 1, 1903.

James Carter, to be postmaster at Chatham, in the county of Pittsylvania and State of Virginia, in place of Mollie E. Goolsby. Incumbent's commission expired April 8, 1900.

George T. Tilley, to be postmaster at Berkley, in the county of

Norfolk and State of Virginia, in place of George T. Tilley. Incumbent's commission expires January 17, 1903.

## WEST VIRGINIA.

Charles Edwards, to be postmaster at Montgomery, in the county of Fayette and State of West Virginia, in place of Mary V. B. Montgomery, removed.

## WISCONSIN.

John W. Bell, to be postmaster at Chetek, in the county of Barron and State of Wisconsin. Office became Presidential January 1, 1903.

Ole Erickson, to be postmaster at Grantsburg, in the county of Burnett and State of Wisconsin. Office became Presidential January 1, 1903.

John Vilberg, to be postmaster at Mount Horeb, in the county of Dane and State of Wisconsin. Office became Presidential January 1, 1903.

## WYOMING.

John W. Chrisman, to be postmaster at Green River, in the county of Sweetwater and State of Wyoming, in place of Lemuel C. Schultz, resigned.

## WITHDRAWAL.

*Executive nomination withdrawn January 5, 1903.*

George Richardson, to be postmaster at Farmville, in the State of Virginia.

## CONFIRMATION.

*Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate January 5, 1903.*

## POSTMASTER.

## WEST VIRGINIA.

Charles Edwards, to be postmaster at Montgomery, in the county of Fayette and State of West Virginia.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, January 5, 1903.

The House met at 12 o'clock m.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.

The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday, December 20, 1902, was read and approved.

## QUALIFICATION OF A MEMBER.

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of privilege, and present the credentials of Mr. De Witt C. Flanagan, a member-elect from the State of New Jersey.

The credentials were read.

Mr. Flanagan then came forward and was duly qualified by taking the oath of office prescribed by law.

## MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A message from the President of the United States was communicated to the House of Representatives by Mr. BARNES, one of his secretaries, who informed the House of Representatives that the President had approved and signed bills of the following titles:

On December 22, 1902:

H. R. 15372. An act to provide for the payment of the expenses and compensation of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission appointed by the President of the United States at the request of certain coal operators and miners; and

H. R. 16057. An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

On December 23, 1902:

H. R. 14801. An act to make Wilmington, N. C., a port through which merchandise may be imported for transportation without appraisement;

H. R. 15445. An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Savannah River at Sand Bar Ferry, below the city of Augusta, Ga.; and

H. R. 15593. An act making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, and for other purposes.

On December 24, 1902:

H. R. 4471. An act for the relief of James M. Chisham.

On December 27, 1902:

H. R. 2492. An act to reimburse the Mollert Foundry and Machine Company for money retained by the United States for failure to complete a contract within a specified time;

H. R. 931. An act granting a pension to Huldah A. Clark;

H. R. 1090. An act granting a pension to James E. Bates;

H. R. 1523. An act granting a pension to Susan J. Taylor;

H. R. 2483. An act granting a pension to James A. Clifton;

H. R. 2618. An act granting a pension to Michael Mullin;  
 H. R. 3330. An act granting a pension to Calvin Duckworth;  
 H. R. 6003. An act granting a pension to Mary Stone;  
 H. R. 6968. An act granting a pension to Cappa King;  
 H. R. 10174. An act granting a pension to Jennie M. Sawyer;  
 H. R. 10394. An act granting a pension to William H. Ruggles;  
 H. R. 10761. An act granting a pension to Anne Bronson;  
 H. R. 11196. An act granting a pension to Abbie Bourke;  
 H. R. 11453. An act granting a pension to Catharine Freeman;  
 H. R. 12379. An act granting a pension to Nancy M. Gunsally;  
 H. R. 12336. An act granting a pension to John A. Kirkham;  
 H. R. 12932. An act granting a pension to Elizabeth D. Harding;  
 H. R. 14701. An act granting a pension to Mary A. Peters;  
 H. R. 14774. An act granting a pension to John C. Clarke;  
 H. R. 832. An act granting an increase of pension to William Clark;  
 H. R. 1745. An act granting an increase of pension to Marvin Chandler;  
 H. R. 1931. An act granting an increase of pension to John Ludwig;  
 H. R. 3291. An act granting an increase of pension to Arthur P. Lovejoy;  
 H. R. 3517. An act granting an increase of pension to Stephen Harris;  
 H. R. 3653. An act granting an increase of pension to James W. Poor;  
 H. R. 4261. An act granting an increase of pension to Sanders R. Seamounts;  
 H. R. 5453. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas Wilkinson;  
 H. R. 5961. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles F. Coles;  
 H. R. 6401. An act granting an increase of pension to David E. Hall;  
 H. R. 6481. An act granting an increase of pension to Millen McMillen;  
 H. R. 6823. An act granting an increase of pension to Allen W. Merrill;  
 H. R. 7040. An act granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Grinnell;  
 H. R. 7041. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Pleasant;  
 H. R. 8712. An act granting an increase of pension to James S. Young;  
 H. R. 8856. An act granting an increase of pension to Leon King;  
 H. R. 10876. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph Mote;  
 H. R. 11638. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel Hyman;  
 H. R. 11893. An act granting an increase of pension to Cornelia A. Dennis;  
 H. R. 11979. An act granting an increase of pension to William W. Anderson;  
 H. R. 13355. An act granting an increase of pension to William H. Snyder;  
 H. R. 13367. An act granting an increase of pension to Jonathan Walbert;  
 H. R. 13449. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary A. E. Scott; and  
 H. R. 13665. An act granting an increase of pension to George R. Baldwin.

#### EFFICIENCY OF THE ARMY.

Mr. HULL. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill which I sent to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill which the Clerk will report.

The bill was read, as follows:

A bill (H. R. 15449) to increase the efficiency of the Army.

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That there is hereby established a general staff corps, to be composed of officers detailed from the Army at large, under such rules as may be prescribed by the President.

SEC. 2. That the duties of the general staff corps shall be to prepare plans for the national defense and for the mobilization of the military forces in time of war; to investigate and report upon all questions affecting the efficiency of the Army and its state of preparation for military operations; to render professional aid and assistance to the Secretary of War and to general officers and other superior commanders, and to act as their agents in informing and coordinating the action of all the different officers engaged in carrying out their orders; and to perform such other duties as may be from time to time prescribed by the President.

SEC. 3. That the general staff corps shall consist of 1 chief of staff of the Army, with the rank, pay, and allowances of a lieutenant-general, 1 major-general and 1 brigadier-general, to be detailed by the President from officers of the Army at large not below the grade of brigadier-general, and who while so serving shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of the grade to which detailed; 4 colonels, 6 lieutenant-colonels, and 12 majors, to be detailed from the corresponding grades in the Army at large, under such rules for

selection as the President may prescribe; 20 captains, mounted, to be detailed from officers of the Army at large of the grades of captain or first lieutenant, who while so serving shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of captain mounted. All officers detailed in the general staff corps shall be detailed therein for periods of four years, unless sooner relieved. While serving in the general staff corps officers may be temporarily assigned to duty with any branch of the Army. Upon being relieved from duty in the general staff corps officers shall return to the branch of the Army in which they hold permanent commission, and no officer except a general officer shall be eligible to a further detail in the general staff corps until he shall have served two years with the branch of the Army in which commissioned, except in case of emergency in time of war.

SEC. 4. That the chief of staff, under the direction of the President and Secretary of War, shall have supervision of all troops of the line and of the several administrative staff and supply departments, and shall perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the President and Secretary of War. Duties now prescribed by statute for the Commanding General of the Army as a member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification and of the Board of Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home shall be performed by the chief of staff or other officer designated by the President. Acts and parts of acts authorizing aids-de-camp and military secretaries shall not apply to general officers of the general staff corps.

SEC. 5. That inspections of troops necessary to insure their discipline, instruction, efficiency, and welfare shall habitually be made by the general or other officer under whose command they are. Inspections of the Army at large, which may be necessary from time to time to determine its efficiency in whole or in part, particularly as to equipment, discipline, and instruction, shall be made by officers of the general staff corps. The inspection of money accounts heretofore made by officers of the Inspector-General's Department shall be transferred, as soon as practicable, to the Treasury Department, and thereafter such inspections shall be made by expert accountants of that Department at such intervals as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem necessary: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War is authorized to establish such regulations as may be necessary for the disposition of unserviceable and useless articles of public property heretofore acted upon by the Inspector-General's Department.

SEC. 6. That officers holding permanent commissions in the Inspector-General's Department may be detailed as above provided to duty in the general staff corps or to any other duty which the interest of the service may require, and they shall be eligible to detail, irrespective of rank, to any grade in the general staff corps. Officers serving by detail in the Inspector-General's Department not selected for detail in the general staff corp or other staff department shall be relieved and returned to duty with the branch of the Army to which they permanently belong. So long as any officers holding permanent commissions as inspectors-general remain on the active list they shall be promoted according to the established rules of seniority up to and including the grade of colonel, and when all the inspectors-general holding permanent commissions shall have been separated from the active list the Inspector-General's Department shall be discontinued as a separate organization and bureau of the War Department.

SEC. 7. That nothing in this act shall be construed to reduce the numbers or grades of general officers now provided by law for the line of the Army.

The following amendments, reported by the Committee on Military Affairs, were read:

Section 3, page 2, line 3, strike out beginning with the word "that" down to and including the word "detailed" in line 9 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the General Staff Corps shall consist of one Chief of Staff and two general officers, all to be detailed by the President from officers of the Army at large not below the grade of brigadier-general."

In line 13, page 2, strike out the word "mounted."

In lines 5 and 6, section 4, page 3, strike out the words "several administration staff and supply departments" and insert in lieu thereof the words "Adjutant-General's, Inspector-General's, Judge-Advocate's, Quartermaster's, Subsistence, Medical, Pay, and Ordnance departments, the Corps of Engineers, and the Signal Corps."

Strike out all after the words "General Staff Corps," in line 14, section 4, page 3.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I can not think that a bill of this importance ought to be considered by unanimous consent. Therefore I object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is made.

Mr. HULL. I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill with the amendments as read.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I shall demand a second; and I want to ask the gentleman—

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee demands a second.

Mr. HULL. I ask unanimous consent that a second be considered as ordered.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I wish to raise the question of order whether the committee has directed this bill to be brought up in this way.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state that this is individual suspension day, but the Chair was advised—

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Does the Chair recognize the gentleman for this motion in his individual capacity or as chairman of the committee? The Chair addressed him as chairman of the committee.

The SPEAKER. The Chair so referred to the gentleman in announcing the request for unanimous consent. Of course, the recognition is now an individual recognition.

Mr. HULL. I will state to the gentleman from Tennessee that I have already interviewed the majority of the committee, and they gave me consent to call this bill up as chairman.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I could not hear whether the gentleman made this motion as an individual or as chairman of the committee. I demand a second.

Mr. HULL. I ask unanimous consent that a second be considered as ordered.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. No; I can not agree to that.



The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HULL] and the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. RICHARDSON] as tellers.

Mr. SLAYDEN. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry. What will be the parliamentary status of this bill in the event that a second is ordered and the motion of the chairman of the committee prevails? Will it be open to any further amendment?

The SPEAKER. The motion of the gentleman from Iowa, if it prevails, will pass the bill with the amendments as read. If the motion should be rejected, the bill will go to the Calendar. No other amendments will be in order except by unanimous consent. The gentleman from Iowa and the gentleman from Tennessee will take their places as tellers.

The House divided; and the tellers reported—ayes 79, noes 51. So a second was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa for twenty minutes.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Speaker, I am somewhat surprised that there is any opposition to this bill, as the committee, both in its minority and majority—

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman allow me a moment?

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. HULL. Not out of my time.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I did not want the gentleman to take judgment by default.

Mr. HULL. I am not going to.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I have not opposed the bill.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Iowa yield to the gentleman from Tennessee?

Mr. HULL. I do not. He has as much time as I. I say that the bill as reported from the committee had the unanimous indorsement of both the minority and majority members. There was some difference of opinion as to the amendments, but after it was once completed the minority members suggested that even in the report it be submitted as a unanimous report.

Mr. Speaker, the bill is not a complex one or hard to understand. It is simply for the purpose of creating a body of men without additional rank for the purpose of coordinating all the different staff corps and, in place of each one running in its own groove, reporting to the Secretary of War, and putting upon him the burden of passing on each of the questions affecting each staff corps, to have a trained body of officers take up all of these questions and report to the Secretary of War through its chief of the general staff. For instance, since the beginning of the Spanish war, with each of the staff corps an independent body, you have the Quartermaster and the Commissary and the Ordnance and the Engineers and all the supply and administrative departments acting in a sense as independent bureaus.

The Secretary of War, of course, has control over all, but it throws a volume of work on the Secretary of War and is impossible for anyone to properly and efficiently discharge the duties thereby imposed upon him. This coordinates all these departments. It provides for a detail of officers from the line of the Army or from the staff, from the Army at large, to take into consideration all these questions of administration, and in the event of war all questions of the efficient discharge of the duties of the supply, administrative, and executive departments of the War Department. It seems to me that the experience of the Government has demonstrated positively the necessity for such a body of men as this. As originally introduced it provided for an increase of rank for the chief of staff and the two assistant chiefs of staff, one of them, while acting, to have the rank, pay, and allowance of lieutenant-general and the other two the rank, pay, and allowance of major-generals.

That has been stricken out, so that now if the bill passes, as is proposed by the committee and as is moved by me, it will require the President to detail, if he so desires, the Lieutenant-General to act as chief of staff, but it gives no additional rank if he selects a brigadier-general to act as chief of staff. He simply takes the rank that he holds while discharging these additional functions. There is but one class of men which secures any additional rank. That is where a first lieutenant is detailed to act. He gets additional pay while so acting, and the reason for that, it seems to me, is apparent to every member of this House, that while he is called here to perform these duties his expenses are increased to an amount more than equal to the additional pay. It makes the increase only a minimum. The Lieutenant-General may be detailed as chief. But if some man of exceptional ability other than the Lieutenant-General is desired by the Secretary of War to fill this position, the detail can be made, but the officer gets no additional rank or pay.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I do not know that I care to take the time of the House longer, and will reserve the balance of my time until I learn what opposition there is to the measure.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Speaker—

Mr. WARNER. Mr. Speaker—

Mr. BARTLETT. May I ask the gentleman a question for information about the bill?

Mr. HULL. Certainly.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Iowa yield to the gentleman from Illinois who has just addressed the Chair?

Mr. HULL. I yield first to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. BARTLETT].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia did not address the Chair.

Mr. HULL. Then I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. BARTLETT. The Chair is mistaken about that, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Chair did not hear the gentleman. Will the gentleman from Illinois suspend a moment?

Mr. BARTLETT. "The gentleman from Georgia" has not violated the rule, and is not subject to the criticism of the Chair.

The SPEAKER. The Chair apologizes to the gentleman from Georgia, if the gentleman from Georgia addressed the Chair. The Chair did not hear him, and the gentleman from Georgia will understand that it is necessary to follow the rule, in order that the business of the House may be transacted in an orderly manner.

Mr. BARTLETT. There is nobody who is more mindful of the rules of the House than myself, and I am not justly entitled to receive the criticism of the Chair.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Iowa yield to the gentleman from Georgia?

Mr. HULL. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. BARTLETT. I desire to ask the gentleman from Iowa if the provision on page 3, beginning at line 14, with the words "duty now prescribed" and ending on line 18 with the words "designated by the President," will not in effect make a new commanding general of the Army, and displace the present commanding general of the Army, the Lieutenant-General?

Mr. HULL. Mr. Speaker, in answer to that I want to say to the gentleman from Georgia, and the members of this House, that the commanding general of the Army, under our form of government, is a mere myth. The President of the United States, by the Constitution, is the Commander in Chief of the Army; and the Secretary of War is and will remain the officer through whom all these orders will emanate; and in place of taking anything away from the general of the Army, outside of being president of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, and president of the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home, this bill does not affect him in the slightest degree. He is to-day called by law general of the Army, and yet every man on this floor knows that as a matter of fact he has no command, and has no right to issue commands to the Army except as directed by the President and Secretary of War.

I should imagine that if this bill passes it will have the effect to harmonize the Army administration in this, that the Lieutenant-General of the Army will have the highest command, where it is an actual command, the Department of the East, and that the friction which has been so long continued in this country, dating from General Scott, at least, down to the present time, will be obviated in the future.

The bill recognizes in law what is recognized by the Constitution—that there is no commanding general of the Army except the President of the United States.

Mr. BARTLETT. May I complete my inquiry?

Mr. HULL. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. BARTLETT. From the gentleman's statement it appears that if this bill passes you will have two commanding generals of the Army.

Mr. HULL. Oh, no.

Mr. BARTLETT. One performing the duties and one pretending mythically to perform them.

Mr. HULL. No, sir; Mr. Speaker, I do not concede any such thing. I concede that we have but one Commander in Chief of the Army, and that is the President of the United States, just as he is to-day.

Mr. BARTLETT. I understand that as well as the gentleman does, but—

Mr. HULL. And that this does not change the relations of the Lieutenant-General, with the exception of the provision as to who shall preside over the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home and the Board of Ordnance and Fortification.

Mr. BARTLETT. May I trespass on the time of the gentleman to ask another question on this subject? Then we will have two commanding generals of the Army drawing two salaries for the same work?

Mr. HULL. No, sir; we will not. We do not increase the officers by a single man. We do not give a single additional rank to anybody except the first lieutenant. As I said before, that part of the bill creating a new Lieutenant-General has been stricken



out and that part creating additional rank has been stricken out. This chief of staff issues no orders except as orders are issued to-day, by direction of the President and authority of the Secretary of War. I now yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. WARNER].

Mr. WARNER. Mr. Speaker, I notice that section 4 of this proposed bill provides "that the chief of staff, under direction of the President and Secretary of War, shall have supervision," etc. Then, lower down, "and shall perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the President and Secretary of War."

Mr. HULL. Yes.

Mr. WARNER. Does not that make two commanders of the Army?

Mr. HULL. It does not.

Mr. WARNER. Does it not require both of them to jointly agree as to the policy? Say that the President and Secretary of War should tie.

Mr. HULL. In that case the President governs.

Mr. WARNER. Not according to this bill.

Mr. HULL. And he has the power to make a new Secretary of War whenever they do not get along together harmoniously.

Mr. WARNER. Say you have a Secretary of War who does not agree with the President.

Mr. HULL. It follows the usual course.

Mr. WARNER. Then you want to have one more. You ought to have three, instead of two, in case they tied.

Mr. HULL. There will never be a tie. The President is supreme in commanding the Army.

Mr. WARNER. The other man is not a free moral agent, then.

Mr. HULL. The President has power to give an officer any assignment he pleases. He can not make him serve under any junior officer. He would not succeed in doing that; but he could put him on waiting orders. He could assign him to duty in the Department of the East, if he desired to do so. He could do that now.

Mr. WARNER. So as to have that question before the House, I move to amend it by striking out the words "Secretary of War" wherever they appear.

Mr. HULL. It is not subject to amendment as it is now before the House.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Would the chairman of the committee intimate the nature of the amendment of the committee that is offered?

Mr. HULL. I simply offered the committee amendments. I have offered no amendment personally.

Mr. SLAYDEN. I would like to ask the gentleman if he is willing to accept another amendment, to be offered by a member of the committee?

Mr. HULL. I can not. I can not go beyond what the committee authorized me to do.

Mr. SLAYDEN. If the gentleman desires to, Mr. Speaker, I would be glad to state to him what that amendment will be.

Mr. HULL. I will say to the gentleman from Texas that the bill was fully considered by the committee, after extensive hearings; and after the action was taken upon the bill I will not take the responsibility of accepting or offering any additional amendment to the bill.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Mr. Speaker, as a possible means of keeping the waters calm, I would like to suggest to the gentleman what the amendment is, and I think it entirely probable he might be willing to accept it.

Mr. HULL. I can not accept any amendment.

Mr. SLAYDEN. By unanimous consent it could be accepted.

Mr. HULL. Of course. Offer it, and ask for unanimous consent, and I will make no objection. What is it?

Mr. SLAYDEN. I would suggest, Mr. Speaker, that the amendment which is proposed to be offered is to amend section 2, by clarifying the language, by making it so simple and plain that anyone can understand it where it does seem vague, and where the main purpose of the bill is made more perfectly clear. It is to amend section 2 by striking out, after the word "commanders," on page 1, in line 12, certain unnecessary and vague language, as I think, after the word "commanders," in line 12, page 2, down to and including the word "orders," line 2, page 2, and inserting after the word "duties," on page 2, line 2, the words "not otherwise assigned by law."

Mr. HULL. You do not strike out the other language.

Mr. SLAYDEN. I do. I think that language is unnecessary.

Mr. HULL. I will say to the gentleman that he is striking out certain things not necessary for the purpose of his amendment. I think the gentleman's amendment is simply to insert in page 2, line 2, the words "such other duties as not prescribed by law." It is not necessary to move to strike out those other words.

Mr. SLAYDEN. My suggestion, Mr. Speaker, is to strike out the language on line 13, page 1, of the bill: "And to act as their agents in informing and coordinating the action of all the different officers engaged in carrying out their orders," and inserting after the word "duties," in line 2, page 2, the words "not other-

wise assigned by law." The purpose—if I may be indulged a moment—in striking out this language is simply to remove unnecessary verbiage of the bill and make its purpose perfectly clear.

Mr. HULL. If the gentleman will modify his request, simply to insert those words after the word "duties," I have no objection to it, because I do not believe it makes any difference; but by striking out the other language it does.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will indicate the proposed modification of his amendment.

Mr. SLAYDEN. I will modify my amendment so as to insert after the word "duties," in line 2, on page 2 of the bill, the words "not otherwise assigned by law."

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the proposed amendment, after which the Chair will ask if there be objection to its consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 2, line 2, after the word "duties," insert "not otherwise assigned by law."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to its being considered as pending to be voted upon with the other amendments? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Mr. Speaker, does the gentleman from Iowa yield to the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. HULL. I do.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. In this connection let the Chair state that when gentlemen address the Chair and ask permission to interrupt they must wait for the Chair to get the consent of the gentleman having control of the floor.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Mr. Speaker, in order to preserve the symmetry of the bill it is necessary to insert in section 4, line 12, the same language which the chairman consented to accept—

Mr. HULL. After the word "duties," in line 12?

Mr. SLAYDEN. Yes; in line 12, on page 3.

Mr. HULL. There is no objection to that.

The SPEAKER. Let the Clerk report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 3, line 12, after the word "duties," insert "not otherwise assigned by law."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to that being considered as pending with the other amendment? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Iowa yield to me for a question?

Mr. HULL. I will.

Mr. BINGHAM. Assuming this proposed legislation is enacted into law, what will be the duties of the Lieutenant-General?

Mr. HULL. Practically the same as now. He will probably be assigned to the command of Governors Island. He may be appointed chief of staff. The President has unlimited discretion as to the chief of staff, provided he does not go below the grade of brigadier-general.

Mr. BINGHAM. He will have no distinct command?

Mr. HULL. He has none now, only nominal. But if he should not be assigned as chief of staff he would probably be assigned to Governors Island as the highest command of the Army in actual importance.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman has only one minute remaining.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, when I objected to the request for unanimous consent for the consideration of this bill I had not had an opportunity to examine it or any of its provisions. It did not follow that because I objected to unanimous consent that I was opposed to the bill. When the gentleman moved to suspend the rules under the rules of the House and pass the bill, and I demanded a second, it did not follow that necessarily I was opposed to the passage of the bill; the usual formula was followed by me in order that we might have a debate and an explanation. But the gentleman from Iowa saw fit to take offense and plunge off in his able address in advocacy of the bill by an ex cathedra statement that I was opposed to the bill.

I may or may not be opposed to it; I certainly had not developed, up to that time, opposition to the final passage of the measure. When I appealed respectfully to the gentleman to permit me to make a statement that I had not opposed the bill, I was ruthlessly waived aside. That is all right if it comports with his idea of proper treatment of his colleagues on the floor.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the bill is a very far-reaching one. It makes radical changes in the management, control, and command of the Army. I did not believe then, nor do I believe now, after listening to the able argument of the gentleman, that such a bill should be called up and passed by unanimous consent. When unanimous consent is given for the passage of any measure and it is taken up and passed, it may be assumed that every man on both sides of the Chamber favors its enactment into law. I did not think a bill of this magnitude should be considered and passed under unanimous consent. I did not think twenty minutes' debate on



a side is sufficient, with no opportunity to amend it, and for that reason I did not think the bill should be passed under a suspension of the rules. I think when a bill affecting the United States Army from top to bottom is considered and passed by Congress it should be considered in such method and after such fashion as to permit members on either side of the Chamber to offer amendments in order that the measure may be perfected.

Under the pending motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill no amendment can be offered from either side by any gentleman except by unanimous consent. I say this is a far-reaching bill. It may be wise to pass it. It starts out by the establishment of a general staff corps, something heretofore unknown in this country under our law, and provides for a chief of staff. Then it directs what this general staff corps shall do. First, it shall prepare plans for the national defense and for the mobilization of the military forces in time of war; it declares what this general in chief of the Army, or chief of staff, shall do. He is to investigate and report upon all questions affecting the efficiency of the Army and its state of preparation for military operations, to render professional aid and assistance to the Secretary of War and to general officers and other commanders, and so on.

The bill then provides how this staff shall be organized. I read from it:

That the general staff corps shall consist of one chief of staff and general officers, all to be detailed by the President from officers of the Army at large not below the grade of brigadier-general.

Mr. Speaker, if this bill passes it puts it in the power of the President to name a brigadier-general as chief of staff. He may not name a brigadier-general, but the bill puts it in his power to do so and confers upon such chief of staff great powers, some of which I have enumerated, as set forth in the first section of this bill.

It may be right to displace the Lieutenant-General; it may be right to displace his corps of assistants—major-generals in command of the different divisions of the Army; it may be proper to do these things and more, but it did not seem to me, and it does not now seem to me, that a bill with such provisions ought to be passed in this hurried fashion.

What shall this chief of staff do? The bill provides who shall compose this staff corps, but the chief shall be not less than a brigadier-general in rank.

The chief of staff, under the direction of the President and Secretary of War, shall have supervision of all troops of the line—

and not only all troops of the line, but of the—

Adjutant-General's, Inspector-General's, Judge-Advocate's, Quartermaster's, Subsistence, Medical, Pay, and Ordnance departments, the Corps of Engineers, and the Signal Corps.

All these important branches are put under this brigadier-general as chief of staff. I imagine, Mr. Speaker, that with a lieutenant-general, full fledged, in commission, and with half a dozen or more major-generals in command of the line, anywhere in the United States, or elsewhere, where war may prevail, it would hardly be the proper thing to put this chief of staff, a brigadier-general, in charge and in supreme control, under the direction, of course, of the President and Secretary of War. I imagine that a man who has reached the high grade of Lieutenant-General of the Army would be the best man in all of the command—a man of more experience—the best man in the Army to take supreme control, and he should be such, it seems to me, if he measures up to the high standard of Lieutenant-General of the United States Army.

These being my objections, it seems to me that we ought to have something more than the mere statement of the gentleman from Iowa that this bill ought to pass. I confess that I am weakened somewhat in my opposition to the bill by the fact that the minority members, gentlemen on this side of the Chamber, who constitute a part of the Military Committee, seem to favor its passage. My friend from Virginia [Mr. HAY], my friend from Texas, and my friend from Illinois say the bill should pass. That being true, while I can not see the demand for the bill, I am inclined to make less violent opposition to its passage than I should otherwise make.

Mr. Speaker, that is about all I care to say. I yield to my friend from Virginia [Mr. HAY] five minutes, or longer if he wants it.

Mr. HULL. I ask the gentleman from Tennessee—

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. HULL. Let me say, then, to my friend from Virginia that if such is the desire of the gentleman from Tennessee—and I want to assure him that I have no intention of discourtesy—that further debate should be had on this bill, I will ask unanimous consent that the debate be continued for forty minutes.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. The gentleman has consumed his nineteen minutes, and he seemed to prefer the course he has taken. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. HAY].

Mr. HAY. Mr. Speaker, I have only a very few words to say

in regard to this bill. There seems to be some confusion in the minds of gentlemen as to the powers of the Lieutenant-General of the Army. That officer has no powers except such as may be conferred upon him by the Commander in Chief of the Army, the President of the United States.

Mr. KLUTTZ. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. HAY. Certainly.

Mr. KLUTTZ. Would it not answer all the purposes stated by the advocates of this bill if we should simply confer these powers upon the Lieutenant-General of the Army?

Mr. HAY. No; it would not.

Mr. KLUTTZ. Why not?

Mr. HAY. Because, for instance, the Lieutenant-General of the Army can not perform all his own duties as general of the Army and also those which the chief of staff is called on to perform.

Mr. KLUTTZ. What duties will this bill leave for the Lieutenant-General of the Army? Will it not leave him a mere myth, as has been suggested?

Mr. HAY. Not at all. The Lieutenant-General of the Army will still be the Lieutenant-General of the Army—

Mr. KLUTTZ and others. In name?

Mr. HAY. And the chief of staff will be in a position to coordinate and bring together all the different staff departments.

We all know the trouble that we had during the Spanish War. We all know that immense supplies were taken to Florida, and that by reason of the differences in the orders issued from the various heads of departments it was impossible, sometimes for a week at a time, for the soldiers to be supplied with rations and quartermaster supplies.

Mr. KLUTTZ. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAY. Yes.

Mr. KLUTTZ. Was not that due largely to differences between the Lieutenant-General of the Army and the Administration?

Mr. HAY. Not at all.

Mr. KLUTTZ. And not to any intrinsic weakness in his position?

Mr. HAY. Not at all. There was no difference between the Lieutenant-General of the Army and the Administration at that time, so far as I know of, in regard to supplying the Army with what it needed. There was no difference at all. This bill simply does by a Congressional act what the President can to-day do if he chooses to do it. As Commander in Chief of the Army under the Constitution of the United States he can call here a staff and put a man at the head of it and assign to him the various duties which are assigned to him under this bill.

Mr. STEELE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman a question.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAY. Yes.

Mr. STEELE. I would like to ask the gentleman if this bill does not practically eliminate the Lieutenant-General from the Army? In other words, would it be possible under this bill for the commanding general of the Army in time of war to have his headquarters out of Washington? The chief of staff by this bill must be in Washington, and the commanding general of the Army is chief of staff?

Mr. HAY. No; the commanding general of the Army is not chief of staff. This bill authorizes the President to detail any officer he pleases as chief of staff, and he can detail him back to the line at any moment, if he wants to do it.

Mr. STEELE. But he is to serve here?

Mr. HAY. Of course he is to serve here, but in the event of a war he could be detailed to command the Army if the Commander in Chief of the Army chose to detail him.

Mr. HULL. That can be done now.

Mr. HAY. Of course it can.

Mr. STEELE. The President can assign any officer to command the Army now, but all the time subject to this staff corps, to this little coterie, the little petticoat army here in Washington.

Mr. HAY. Do you mean that the President is subject to that?

Mr. STEELE. That is not what I mean.

Mr. HAY. If what the gentleman says is true, what is there to prevent the President, if he chooses to do it, from detailing this staff and putting somebody in charge of it? He could do it under the Constitution now, without any law; but he brings this bill here because he prefers to have the approbation of Congress in inaugurating this general staff.

And I desire to say to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. STEELE] that every military authority in this country, with perhaps the exception of one man, has been advocating a general staff for years, for the purpose of doing what this bill does; that is, to put somebody in a position where he can, in time of war as well as in peace, be responsible for the actions of the chiefs of the different branches of the Army.

There is not a particle of politics in this bill, and there is no



harm in it. It does not increase the expenditures of the country a single dollar, and altogether it ought, in my judgment, to be given a trial.

Mr. PIERCE. Will the gentleman from Virginia yield for a moment?

Mr. HAY. Certainly.

Mr. PIERCE. If the President of the United States has the authority now which the gentleman from Virginia says this bill will confer, why do we want to pass this bill?

Mr. HAY. Because the President and the Secretary of War prefer to have the impress of Congressional approbation upon it; that is all.

Mr. PIERCE. Under what authority can they now make the appointment—under the Constitution?

Mr. HAY. Under the authority of the Constitution.

Mr. PIERCE. Is not that the very highest authority, and what do we want to make it cumulative for?

Mr. HAY. Well, we do that sort of thing very often. We created the Inspector-General's corps by law. It could have been done by Executive order just as well, but the President prefers to have Congressional approval for this.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, how much time have I left?

The SPEAKER. Seven minutes remaining.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I yield four minutes to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. HAY. I should like first to answer a question which the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. DINSMORE] wishes to ask.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I yield to the gentleman for the purpose of a question.

Mr. DINSMORE. In view of the fact that there has been so little opportunity to consider the bill, I want to call the attention of my friend who has just been explaining its provisions to this part which invests the President with authority, with reference to the duties of these officers, and at the end of section 2 says:

And to perform such other duties as may be from time to time prescribed by the President.

Which has been amended so as to read:

And to perform such other duties not otherwise assigned by law as may be from time to time prescribed by the President.

I should like to ask my friend if he thinks that that is altogether a safe provision? If by this bill the President of the United States has authority to assign these officers to duties to which they may not already be assigned by law, which may be inconsistent with their profession, it seems to me that the scope of the provision is to enable the President to assign them to any duties whatever—duties not military in their character.

Mr. HAY. In my judgment that amendment was not necessary to the bill.

Mr. DINSMORE. Does not the gentleman think this bill gives the President the authority to assign these officers to duties which are not military in character?

Mr. HAY. No; I do not. The President can not assign a military man to perform civil duty under a statute already passed by Congress.

Mr. DINSMORE. Yes; but does not this change that law in that respect?

Mr. HAY. Not at all; but the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Texas, which has been accepted, relieves that of all doubt.

Mr. DINSMORE. Not being so well informed on matters of this kind as the gentlemen on the committee, I wanted to call attention to this fact, because it seemed to me to be a rather dangerous provision, and it appears also in another place in the bill.

Mr. HAY. That has also been amended.

Mr. DINSMORE. The gentleman knows the fact to which I called the attention of the House. It authorizes the President to assign this officer to any duties not military.

Mr. HAY. The existing law prevents that, and so does the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. DINSMORE. Then this does not change the existing law?

Mr. HAY. No; it does not, but other gentlemen think it may, and therefore they offer the amendment.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, how much time have I remaining?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman has four minutes remaining.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I yield three minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SLAYDEN], retaining one minute for myself.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Mr. Speaker, I will say to my friend the gentleman from Arkansas that with the amendment which was offered I think the bill protects absolutely the recognition and enforcement of the existing military statutes, built up into a code of military laws through the wisdom of Congress for a long period of time. I believe it was essential, and the amendment which the

gentleman has consented to accept guards against the contingency which the gentleman has in mind.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I believe as amended this bill ought to pass. Its purpose is to increase the efficiency of our small Army. It is the desire, I believe, of all political parties in this country, and certainly a great majority of the people of the country, to have a small army. But if we are to have a small army, which is intended in times of crises to protect this great country, we must have the most efficient army in the world. And believing from the evidence and the arguments submitted in the committee by different gentlemen well informed in military science that this bill will promote the efficiency of the Army and at the same time entail no increased cost upon the people, I give it my hearty support.

The differences of opinion heretofore existing between the general commanding the Army and the Executive have been referred to. My information is that there has been but one exception in a great many years when that difference did not exist, and then it was recognized by the general commanding, General Schofield, who frankly admitted its existence, but being of an adjustable temperament, he so arranged the administration of the duties of his office with those of the War Department as to obviate all trouble. This bill is intended to and will largely have the effect of curing that difference. Whenever the differences do exist the President by Executive order can bring them to a speedy conclusion.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman has raised the question of whether or not the President can control this matter by Executive order. That question was asked the Secretary of War, a very able man, a very skillful lawyer, when addressing the committee relative to the enactment of this bill. He said, in replying to a question put by Mr. STEVENS, a member of the committee, that he supposed the President could do all this by Executive order now, but that it would be open to certain objections. And these objections were such as commanded my respect. It is the desire of the President and of the Secretary of War to have the legislative approval for a scheme which in the main is uniformly indorsed by the best informed military men. While it may be done now by Presidential order, it is better to have the consent of Congress, and in my judgment every Democrat and every Republican ought to prefer that it be done with the knowledge and consent of this body.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. In the one minute remaining, Mr. Speaker, I desire to say that I do not believe the House is prepared to pass this bill. A vote against the bill now does not defeat its final passage. If the vote is against suspending the rules now and passing it, the bill simply goes back to the Calendar, and it can be called up on a call of committees and passed, if a majority of the House desire to pass it, after amendment and debate.

Now, I know that there are gentlemen on that side who are opposed to the bill, because they said so as they passed through the tellers on the motion to order a second to suspend the rules. I know there are gentlemen on this side of the House who are not ready to vote for this bill. I am shaken in my judgment against the bill by the statement of my friend from Virginia and the gentleman from Texas, and I might support the bill if it came up under the rules. Now, as a vote against this bill at this time does not defeat it, but simply gives an opportunity for its full discussion and consideration, I hope it will be voted down this morning and let it go back to the Calendar.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Tennessee certainly knows that this bill can not be reached on the Calendar and get consideration at this session of Congress, and it must either be considered in this way or under an order reported from the Committee on Rules.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. You have got the Committee on Rules and the organization of the House.

Mr. HULL. I would not have made this motion this morning in regard to the matter if I had had any idea that there was to be such opposition; but, Mr. Speaker, every military body of the United States indorses it, and all the great newspapers of both parties say that such a bill as this ought to pass, and all the administrative officers of the Army desire to see it get through so that it may become law. It is shown that some action of this kind ought to be had, and it seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that the gentleman from Tennessee, with his ability to comprehend—

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Why can not it come up under the call of committees?

Mr. HULL (continuing). With his ability to comprehend the proposition, will now understand why the bill can not be called up.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Why can not it be called up?

Mr. HULL. Because it does increase the pay of a first lieutenant when he is acting as captain.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I understood the statement to be made that it did not increase the expenditures. That statement was made by Mr. HAY of Virginia.

Mr. HULL. I said the only place it increased the expense one dollar was where a first lieutenant should be detailed, and then he should have the pay of a captain while so acting. And to offset that, I want to say to the gentleman from Tennessee and members of this House, that if this bill becomes law and we have trouble in the future, it will save millions of dollars to the people of the United States and give better care for our soldiers, as well as improve the efficiency of the Army. We have every argument on earth for its passage and not a single argument against it as it is reported with the amendments which are to be agreed to. It eliminates confusion, it harmonizes action, it reduces expense, and promotes efficiency. This governing body can make proper plans for the mobilization and development of the Army.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired and debate has expired. The question now is on the suspension of the rules and passing the bill with amendments.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee) there were 61 yeas and 41 noes.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 109, nays 59, answered "present" 4, not voting 183; as follows:

## YEAS—109.

Adams,	Darragh,	Hepburn,	Powers, Mass.
Alexander,	Dayton,	Hill,	Reeves,
Allen, Me.	Deemer,	Hitt,	Roberts,
Bates,	Douglas,	Holliday,	Schirm,
Bingham,	Dovener,	Hull,	Shattuc,
Bishop,	Emerson,	Irwin,	Sibley,
Blackburn,	Feely,	Jenkins,	Slayden,
Blakeney,	Fitzgerald,	Jett,	Smith, Ill.
Brandegge,	Flanagan,	Kahn,	Smith, Iowa
Brick,	Fleming,	Ketcham,	Smith, H. C.
Bromwell,	Fletcher,	Lacey,	Smith, S. W.
Brownlow,	Fordney,	Lawrence,	Southwick,
Burgess,	Foss,	Lessler,	Sperry,
Burk, Pa.	Foster, Vt.	Littauer,	Steele,
Burkett,	Fowler,	McCleary,	Stevens, Minn.
Burleigh,	Gaines, W. Va.	McClellan,	Storm,
Burton,	Gardner, Mass.	Mahon,	Sulloway,
Butler, Pa.	Gibson,	Mann,	Sutherland,
Cannon,	Gillett, Mass.	Maynard,	Swann,
Capron,	Graff,	Miller,	Thomas, Iowa
Cassel,	Graham,	Mondell,	Tirrell,
Connell,	Grosvenor,	Moody, Oreg.	Tongue,
Coombs,	Grow,	Morris,	Wanger,
Cooper, Wis.	Hamilton,	Needham,	Warner,
Cromer,	Haskins,	Overstreet,	Woods.
Crumpacker,	Haugen,	Parker,	
Cushman,	Hay,	Payne,	
Dalzell,	Hedge,	Pearre,	

## NAYS—59.

Adamson,	Creamer,	Lanham,	Robb,
Allen, Ky.	De Armond,	Lever,	Robinson, Ind.
Bankhead,	Dinsmore,	Lloyd,	Rucker,
Bartlett,	Fox,	Loud,	Russell,
Bell,	Gaines, Tenn.	McCulloch,	Shallenberger,
Benton,	Gilbert,	Maddox,	Sheppard,
Brantley,	Glass,	Neville,	Sims,
Brundidge,	Glenn,	Norton,	Snook,
Burnett,	Goldfogle,	Padgett,	Stark,
Caldwell,	Griffith,	Pierce,	Stephens, Tex.
Clark,	Hooker,	Randell, Tex.	Swanson,
Cochran,	Johnson,	Reid,	Underwood,
Cooney,	Kern,	Richardson, Ala.	Williams, Ill.
Cooper, Tex.	Kitchin, Claude	Richardson, Tenn.	Zenor.
Cowherd,	Klutz,	Rixey,	

## ANSWERED "PRESENT"—4.

Boutell,	Livingston,	Metcalf,	Thompson.
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## NOT VOTING—183.

Acheson,	Cousins,	Greene, Mass.	Lester,
Aplin,	Crowley,	Griggs,	Lewis, Ga.
Babcock,	Currier,	Hanbury,	Lewis, Pa.
Ball, Del.	Curtis,	Heatwole,	Lindsay,
Ball, Tex.	Dahle,	Hemenway,	Little,
Barney,	Davey, La.	Henry, Conn.	Littlefield,
Bartholdt,	Davidson,	Henry, Miss.	Long,
Beidler,	Davis, Fla.	Henry, Tex.	Loudenslager,
Bellamy,	Dick,	Hildebrandt,	Lovering,
Belmont,	Dougherty,	Hopkins,	McAndrews,
Billmeyer,	Draper,	Howard,	McCall,
Boreing,	Driscoll,	Howell,	McDermott,
Bowersock,	Dwight,	Hughes,	McLachlan,
Bowie,	Eddy,	Jack,	McLain,
Breazeale,	Edwards,	Jackson, Kans.	McRae,
Bristow,	Elliott,	Jackson, Md.	Mahoney,
Broussard,	Esch,	Jones, Va.	Marshall,
Brown,	Evans,	Jones, Wash.	Martin,
Bull,	Finley,	Joy,	Mercer,
Burke, S. Dak.	Flood,	Kehoe,	Meyer, La.
Burleson,	Foerderer,	Kitchin, Wm. W.	Mickey,
Butler, Mo.	Foster, Ill.	Kleberg,	Miers, Ind.
Calderhead,	Gardner, Mich.	Knapp,	Minor,
Candler,	Gardner, N. J.	Knox,	Moody, N. C.
Cassingham,	Gill,	Kyle,	Moon,
Clayton,	Gillet, N. Y.	Lamb,	Morgan,
Conner,	Gooch,	Landis,	Morrell,
Conry,	Gordon,	Lassiter,	Moss,
Corliss,	Green, Pa.	Latimer,	Mudd,

Mutchler,	Robertson, La.	Snodgrass,	Vandiver,
Naphen,	Robinson, Nebr.	Southard,	Van Voorhis,
Nevin,	Rumple,	Sparkman,	Vreeland,
Newlands,	Ruppert,	Spight,	Wachter,
Olmsted,	Ryan,	Stewart, N. J.	Wadsworth,
Otjen,	Scarborough,	Stewart, N. Y.	Warnock,
Palmer,	Scott,	Sulzer,	Watson,
Patterson, Pa.	Selby,	Talbert,	Weeks,
Patterson, Tenn.	Shackleford,	Tate,	Wheeler,
Perkins,	Shafroth,	Tawney,	White,
Pou,	Shelden,	Taylor, Ohio	Wiley,
Powers, Me.	Sherman,	Taylor, Ala.	Williams, Miss.
Prince,	Showalter,	Thayer,	Wilson,
Pugsley,	Skiles,	Thomas, N. C.	Wooten,
Ransdell, La.	Small,	Tompkins, N. Y.	Wright,
Reeder,	Smith, Ky.	Tompkins, Ohio	Young.
Rhea,	Smith, Wm. Alden	Trimble,	

The following pairs were announced:

For the session:

Mr. SHERMAN with Mr. RUPPERT.

Mr. MORRELL with Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania.

Mr. COOMBS with Mr. DAVEY of Louisiana.

Mr. YOUNG with Mr. BENTON.

Mr. HEATWOLE with Mr. TATE.

Mr. DAYTON with Mr. MEYER of Louisiana.

Mr. BROMWELL with Mr. CASSINGHAM.

Until further notice:

Mr. ESCH with Mr. BROUSSARD.

Mr. CURRIER with Mr. NAPHEN.

Mr. BROWN with Mr. CLAYTON.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS with Mr. GORDON.

Mr. BARNEY with Mr. THOMPSON of Alabama.

Mr. FORDNEY with Mr. KLEBERG.

Mr. LONG with Mr. NEWLANDS.

Mr. RUMPLE with Mr. ROBINSON of Nebraska.

Mr. JACK with Mr. FINLEY.

Mr. HUGHES with Mr. TRIMBLE.

Mr. MUDD with Mr. CANDLER.

Mr. HOPKINS with Mr. SWANSON.

Mr. METCALF with Mr. WHEELER.

Mr. BOUTELL with Mr. GRIGGS.

Mr. BOREING with Mr. KEHOE.

Mr. TAYLER of Ohio with Mr. BOWIE.

Mr. CONRY with Mr. NEVIN.

Mr. MARTIN with Mr. SHACKLEFORD.

Mr. CURTIS with Mr. MCANDREWS.

For this day only:

Mr. CALDERHEAD with Mr. ELLIOTT.

Mr. KNAPP with Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.

Mr. KNOX with Mr. LINDSAY.

Mr. HOWELL with Mr. LASSITER.

Mr. HILDEBRANT with Mr. LAMB.

Mr. COUSINS with Mr. FLOOD.

Mr. DAVIDSON with Mr. GOOCH.

Mr. FOERDERER with Mr. HENRY of Mississippi.

Mr. GARDNER of Michigan with Mr. HENRY of Texas.

Mr. GARDNER of New Jersey with Mr. HOWARD.

Mr. GILL with Mr. JACKSON of Kansas.

Mr. GILLET of New York with Mr. JONES of Virginia.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts with Mr. W. W. KITCHIN.

Mr. JOY with Mr. LESTER.

Mr. CONNER with Mr. EDWARDS.

Mr. BURKE of South Dakota with Mr. DAVIS of Florida.

Mr. BOWERSOCK with Mr. BUTLER of Missouri.

Mr. BRISTOW with Mr. DAVEY of Louisiana.

Mr. BEIDLER with Mr. BURLSON.

Mr. BARTHOLDT with Mr. BREAZEALE.

Mr. BALL of Delaware with Mr. BELLAMY.

Mr. KYLE with Mr. SNODGRASS.

Mr. MARSHALL with Mr. RYAN.

Mr. OLMSTED with Mr. FOSTER of Illinois.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER with Mr. MAHONEY.

Mr. HEMENWAY with Mr. TAYLOR of Alabama.

Mr. DICK with Mr. MUTCHLER.

Mr. BULL with Mr. CROWLEY.

Mr. DWIGHT with Mr. DOUGHERTY.

Mr. BABCOCK with Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi.

Mr. DRAPER with Mr. SULZER.

Mr. VREELAND with Mr. BALL of Texas.

Mr. PATTERSON of Pennsylvania with Mr. BELMONT.

Mr. EVANS with Mr. WILSON.

Mr. ACHESON with Mr. VANDIVER.

Mr. HENRY of Connecticut with Mr. THAYER.

Mr. WATSON with Mr. TALBERT.

Mr. WACHTER with Mr. SPIGHT.

Mr. TOMPKINS of Ohio with Mr. SPARKMAN.

Mr. WRIGHT with Mr. WHITE.

Mr. McLACHLAN with Mr. WILEY.

Mr. MORGAN with Mr. WOOTEN.

Mr. SOUTHARD with Mr. THOMAS of North Carolina.



Mr. JONES of Washington with Mr. LATIMER.  
 Mr. LANDIS with Mr. LITTLE.  
 Mr. LITTLEFIELD with Mr. McDERMOTT.  
 Mr. McCALL with Mr. McRAE.  
 Mr. LOVERING with Mr. McLAIN.  
 Mr. MERCER with Mr. MICKEY.  
 Mr. MINER with Mr. MIERS of Indiana.  
 Mr. MOODY of North Carolina with Mr. MOON.  
 Mr. PRINCE with Mr. PATTERSON of Pennsylvania.  
 Mr. OTJEN with Mr. POU.  
 Mr. REEDER with Mr. PUGSLEY.  
 Mr. SCOTT with Mr. RANDELL of Louisiana.  
 Mr. SHELLEN with Mr. RHEA.  
 Mr. SHOWALTER with Mr. ROBERTSON of Louisiana.  
 Mr. SKILES with Mr. SCARBOROUGH.  
 Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH with Mr. SHAFROTH.  
 Mr. STEWART of New York with Mr. SELBY.  
 Mr. STEWART of New Jersey with Mr. SMALL.  
 Mr. TOMPKINS of New York with Mr. SMITH of Kentucky.

The SPEAKER. On this question the yeas are 109, the nays 59, answering "present" 4—total 172, 6 short of a quorum. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, and the Sergeant-at-Arms will bring in absentees. The roll will be called. Those favoring the pending motion will vote "aye," those opposed will vote "no," those not desiring to vote will, as their names are called, answer "present." The Clerk will call the roll.

The question was again taken; and there were—yeas 101, nays 51, answered "present" 11, not voting 192, as follows:

## YEAS—101.

Adams,	Douglas,	Holliday,	Parker,
Alexander,	Dovener,	Hull,	Payne,
Allen, Me.	Emerson,	Irwin,	Pearre,
Bartholdt,	Feely,	Jenkins,	Powers, Mass.
Bates,	Fitzgerald,	Jett,	Reeves,
Bingham,	Flanagan,	Kahn,	Scott,
Blackburn,	Fleming,	Ketcham,	Shattuc,
Boutell,	Fletcher,	Lacey,	Sibley,
Brandegge,	Fordney,	Lawrence,	Smith, Ill.
Brownlow,	Foss,	Lessler,	Smith, Iowa
Burk, Pa.	Foster, Vt.	Littauer,	Smith, H. C.
Burleigh,	Gaines, W. Va.	Littlefield,	Southwick,
Burton,	Gardner, Mass.	McCleary,	Sperry,
Butler, Pa.	Gibson,	McClellan,	Steele,
Cannon,	Gillett, Mass.	McDermott,	Stevens, Minn.
Capron,	Graff,	McLachlan,	Storm,
Cassel,	Graham,	Mahon,	Sulloway,
Connell,	Grosvenor,	Mann,	Swann,
Cooper, Wis.	Grow,	Maynard,	Thomas, Iowa
Cromer,	Hamilton,	Miller,	Tirrell,
Crumpacker,	Haskins,	Mondell,	Tongue,
Cushman,	Haugen,	Moody, N. C.	Warner,
Dahle,	Hay,	Moody, Oreg.	Woods,
Dalzell,	Hedge,	Morris,	
Darragh,	Hepburn,	Needham,	
Deemer,	Hill,	Overstreet,	

## NAYS—51.

Allen, Ky.	Creamer,	Lanham,	Richardson, Tenn.
Bartlett,	De Armond,	Lever,	Rixey,
Bell,	Dinsmore,	Lloyd,	Robb,
Benton,	Fox,	Loud,	Robinson, Ind.
Brantley,	Gaines, Tenn.	McCulloch,	Rucker,
Brundidge,	Gilbert,	Maddox,	Russell,
Burleson,	Glenn,	Neville,	Sheppard,
Burnett,	Griggs,	Norton,	Sims,
Caldwell,	Hooker,	Padgett,	Snook,
Clark,	Johnson,	Pierce,	Stark,
Cochran,	Kitchin, Claude	Randell, Tex.	Stephens, Tex.
Cooper, Tex.	Klutz,	Reid,	Underwood,
Cowherd,	Lamb,	Richardson, Ala.	

## ANSWERED "PRESENT"—11.

Brick,	Burkett,	Metcalf,	Vreeland,
Bronwell,	Dayton,	Swanson,	Wanger.
Burgess,	Livingston,	Thompson,	

## NOT VOTING—192.

Acheson,	Clayton,	Fowler,	Jones, Va.
Adamson,	Conner,	Gardner, Mich.	Jones, Wash.
Apin,	Conry,	Gardner, N. J.	Joy,
Babcock,	Coombs,	Gill,	Kehoe,
Ball, Del.	Cooney,	Gillet, N. Y.	Kern,
Ball, Tex.	Corliss,	Glass,	Kitchin, Wm. W.
Bankhead,	Cousins,	Goldfogle,	Kleberg,
Barney,	Crowley,	Gooch,	Knapp,
Beidler,	Currier,	Gordon,	Knox,
Bellamy,	Curtis,	Green, Pa.	Kyle,
Belmont,	Davey, La.	Greene, Mass.	Landis,
Billmeyer,	Davidson,	Griffith,	Lassiter,
Bishop,	Davis, Fla.	Hanbury,	Latimer,
Blakeney,	Dick,	Heatwole,	Lester,
Boreing,	Dougherty,	Hemenway,	Lewis, Ga.
Bowersock,	Draper,	Henry, Conn.	Lewis, Pa.
Bowie,	Driscoll,	Henry, Miss.	Lindsay,
Breazeale,	Dwight,	Henry, Tex.	Little,
Bristow,	Eddy,	Hildebrandt,	Long,
Broussard,	Edwards,	Hitt,	Loudenslager,
Brown,	Elliott,	Hopkins,	Lovering,
Bull,	Esch,	Howard,	McAndrews,
Burke, S. Dak.	Evans,	Howell,	McCall,
Butler, Mo.	Finley,	Hughes,	McLain,
Calderhead,	Flood,	Jack,	McRae,
Candler,	Foerderer,	Jackson, Kans.	Mahoney,
Cassingham,	Foster, Ill.	Jackson, Md.	Marshall,

Martin,	Pou,	Showalter,	Thomas, N. C.
Mercer,	Powers, Me.	Skiles,	Tompkins, N. Y.
Meyer, La.	Prince,	Slayden,	Tompkins, Ohio
Mickey,	Pugsley,	Small,	Trimble,
Miers, Ind.	Ransdell, La.	Smith, Ky.	Vandiver,
Minor,	Reeder,	Smith, S. W.	Van Voorhis,
Moon,	Rhea,	Smith, Wm. Alden	Wachter,
Morgan,	Roberts,	Snodgrass,	Wadsworth,
Morrell,	Robertson, La.	Southard,	Warnock,
Moss,	Robinson, Nebr.	Sparkman,	Watson,
Mudd,	Rumple,	Spight,	Weeks,
Mutchler,	Ruppert,	Stewart, N. J.	Wheeler,
Naphe,	Ryan,	Stewart, N. Y.	White,
Nevin,	Scarborough,	Sulzer,	Wiley,
Newlands,	Schirm,	Sutherland,	Williams, Ill.
Ohmsted,	Selby,	Talbert,	Williams, Miss.
Otjen,	Shackelford,	Tate,	Wilson,
Palmer,	Shafroth,	Tawney,	Wooten,
Patterson, Pa.	Shallenberger,	Taylor, Ohio	Wright,
Patterson, Tenn.	Shelden,	Taylor, Ala.	Young,
Perkins,	Sherman,	Thayer,	Zenor.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Pending the announcement of the result of the roll call, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. CANDLER, for three days, on account of sickness in his family.

To Mr. BOWERSOCK, indefinitely, on account of important business.

To Mr. EDDY, for ten days, on account of important business.

To Mr. ROBINSON of Nebraska, for fifty days, on account of sickness.

To Mr. MARSHALL, until Thursday next, on account of important business.

To Mr. CALDERHEAD, for thirty days, on account of important business.

To Mr. BALL of Texas, for two weeks, on account of important business.

The roll call having been concluded,

The SPEAKER. On this question the yeas are 101; the nays, 51; answering "present," 11; total, 163—not a quorum.

Mr. PAYNE. I move that the House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER. This motion, under the existing conditions, will require a second by a majority of those present.

The motion was seconded.

The question being taken on agreeing to the motion, it was agreed to; and the House accordingly (at 2 o'clock p. m.) adjourned.

## EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Commissioner-General of Immigration submitting an estimate of appropriation for improvements at New York station—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Director of the Mint submitting an estimate of appropriation for machinery, etc., at the new mint at Denver, Colo.—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of War submitting an estimate of appropriation for payment of claim of Dr. E. S. Burnham—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with the draft of a bill, a plan for the reorganization of the Hospital Corps of the Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of M. Ringgolia Brooke and Adelaide Greenlaw against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Eugene L. Derr, administrator of estate of John Derr, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Thomas J. Cadle, administrator of estate of Martin Cadle, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.



A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of John A. Stover, administrator of the estate of Jacob Stover, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of War submitting an estimate of appropriation for construction and repair of hospitals—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Commissioner-General of Immigration submitting an estimate of appropriation for an immigrant station at Honolulu, Hawaii—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Attorney-General submitting an estimate of appropriation for completion of volume 24, Opinions of the Attorneys-General—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of State submitting an estimate of appropriation for erection of legation buildings at Seoul, Korea—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Interior submitting an estimate of appropriation for topographic surveys in Porto Rico—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Interior submitting an estimate of appropriation for deficiency in printing and binding—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of War submitting an estimate of appropriation for disallowances in accounts of Capt. C. N. Conrad—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission submitting an estimate of appropriation for reimbursement of the Secretary of State for service of a force of copyists—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of War submitting an estimate of appropriations for military cable in Alaska—to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, submitting a report of the cost of inspection and construction of naval vessels—to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Supervising Architect submitting an estimate of appropriation for repair of bridge at Bangor, Me.—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, proposing legislation in relation to the status of contract surgeons and contract dental surgeons—to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of War submitting an estimate of appropriations for payment of expenses of transporting the remains of a retired soldier—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, submitting a report as to the advisability of consolidating with the Weather Bureau the work of gathering reports and statistics of crops—to the Committee on Agriculture, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, submitting a report of the expenditures of the contingent fund of the Department—to the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a report on Congressional seed distribution—to the Committee on Agriculture, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of War submitting an estimate of appropriation for target range at Fort Snelling, Minn.—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions of the following titles were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several Calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. GROSVENOR, from the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 6439) for the refund of certain tonnage taxes, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2966); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. REEVES, from the Committee on Patents, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 15607) for the amendment of section 4921 of the Revised Statutes, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 2967); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House, as follows:

Mr. NORTON, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 9107) granting an increase of pension to Austin A. Vore, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 2919); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 15648) granting an increase of pension to Col. Lester H. Salisbury, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 2920); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. DEEMER, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 15385) for the relief of Alfred J. Sellers, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 2921); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. MIERS of Indiana, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 15329) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Rosenbarger, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2922); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. GIBSON, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 10826) granting a pension to Josiah S. Fay, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 2923); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 15748) granting an increase of pension to William Whitlock, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 2924); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. DEEMER, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 15673) granting a pension to Annie E. Doss, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 2925); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. SULLOWAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 16011) granting an increase of pension to Morton A. Leach, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 2926); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. DEEMER, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 13723) granting an increase of pension to Oliver C. Jackson, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2927); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 11020) granting an increase of pension to Oliver P. Alsbach, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2928); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 10219) granting an increase of pension to J. Banks Hunter, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2929); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. SULLOWAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 8699) granting a pension to Capt. D. M. Kittle, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 2930); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.



Mr. NORTON, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 14605) granting an increase of pension to John T. Knoop, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2931); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CROWLEY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 15398) granting an increase of pension to Andrew W. Miller, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 2932); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. NORTON, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 15466) granting an increase of pension to John H. Robson, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2933); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. DEEMER, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 14361) granting an increase of pension to Joseph M. Alexander, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 2934); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. MIERS of Indiana, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 8711) granting an increase of pension to William C. Crawford, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2935); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. GIBSON, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 11596) granting an increase of pension to Inez Clift, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2936); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. SULLOWAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 10105) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Fleming, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 2937); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. DEEMER, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 15211) granting a pension to Mary J. Slusser, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2938); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. APLIN, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4154) granting an increase of pension to Murray W. Woodward, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2939); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CROWLEY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 7012) granting an increase of pension to Abel Fleming, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 2940); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. MIERS of Indiana, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 9491) granting an increase of pension to John W. Brattain, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2941); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. GIBSON, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4501) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Sarah D. Lightfoot, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 2942); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. SULLOWAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 15682) granting an increase of pension to Jared P. Hubbard, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2943); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CROWLEY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 15431) granting an increase of pension to Elias Simpson, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2944); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. DEEMER, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 15864) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Knestrict, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2945); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CROWLEY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 14303) granting an increase of pension to Robert H. Maricle, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 2946); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. SULLOWAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 15406) granting an increase of pension to James F. Campbell, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 2947); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. APLIN, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which

was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 15112) granting a pension to Matilda Marshall, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 2948); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. MIERS of Indiana, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 11189) granting an increase of pension to Jennie M. Gilbert, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 2949); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. DEEMER, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 15906) granting a pension to Joseph Grennue, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 2950); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. NORTON, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 15661) granting an increase of pension to James M. Marshall, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 2951); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. SULLOWAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 1020) granting a pension to Mary E. Pennock, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 2952); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CROWLEY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 15839) granting an increase of pension to Luther Scott, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2953); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. SULLOWAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 15999) granting an increase of pension to William F. Loomis, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 2954); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 16224) granting an increase of pension to William Montgomery, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2955); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. MIERS of Indiana, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 4528) granting an increase of pension to Corydon Millard, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2956); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 4075) granting a pension to Henry R. Gibbs, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2957); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 1739) granting an increase of pension to William S. Ffost, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2958); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 4943) granting an increase of pension to Abraham Park, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2959); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. DEEMER, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 3365) granting an increase of pension to Eliza M. Miller, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2960); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 2545) granting a pension to William Johnston, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2961); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. SULLOWAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 6151) granting an increase of pension to Henry E. Burton, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2962); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CROWLEY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 2646) granting a pension to Justus L. Denton, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2963); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 1299) granting an increase of pension to Ambrus U. Harrison, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2964); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.



Mr. NORTON, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 6123) granting an increase of pension to Thomas L. Collins, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2965); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

#### PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. PARKER: A bill (H. R. 16328) to restore the sale of fermented malt beverages and light wines to soldiers on Army transports and in post exchanges under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of War—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FLYNN: A bill (H. R. 16329) establishing United States courts at Wetumka and Bristow, Ind. T.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SLAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 16330) to detach the county of Dimmit from the southern judicial district of Texas and to attach it to the western judicial district of Texas—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WADSWORTH: A bill (H. R. 16331) for the extension of Elm street northwest—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. FLYNN: A bill (H. R. 16332) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend section 2455 of the Revised Statutes of the United States"—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. McCULLOCH: A bill (H. R. 16333) to change and fix the time for holding district and circuit courts of the United States for the eastern division of the eastern district of Arkansas—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BELL: A bill (H. R. 16334) fixing terms of United States courts in Colorado—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHALLENBERGER: A bill (H. R. 16335) to prevent monopoly and combinations in restraint of trade, to further regulate the commerce between the different States and Territories of the United States and with foreign nations, and to provide for the publication of reports of the condition of corporations or other associations engaged in foreign or interstate commerce, and to regulate the issuance of stocks, bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness of such corporations or associations, and for other purposes, and to provide for the appointment of a commission by the President to regulate and control the same, and to report the results to Congress—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURNETT: A bill (H. R. 16336) authorizing R. R. Asbury and associates to use the water power at Locks 1, 2, and 3, in Coosa River, Alabama—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee (by request): A bill (H. R. 16337) to provide for the greater protection of human life in the Government Hospital for the Insane and the better security of its buildings and the contents thereof against destruction or injury by fire—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: A bill (H. R. 16338) to prevent the unauthorized use of the names or pictures of persons for the purposes of trade—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COOPER of Texas: A bill (H. R. 16339) directing the Secretary of War to expend \$125,000 heretofore appropriated for a deep-water channel through Sabin Lake, Texas—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. HENRY C. SMITH: A bill (H. R. 16340) for a public building at Ann Arbor, Mich.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. PARKER: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 240) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STORM: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 241) providing for a survey of Fire Island Inlet, in Great South Bay, New York—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. POWERS of Massachusetts: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 242) suspending the operation of all laws imposing tariff on all kinds of coal until November 1, 1903—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROBERTS: A resolution (H. Res. 369) that the Committee on Printing be directed to consider and report on the propriety of publishing the military and naval record of the war of 1812, of the Mexican war, and the military records of the several Indian wars, in the same general style as that of the Rebellion Records—to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. HULL: A resolution (H. Res. 370) that immediately after reading the Journal on Tuesday, January 6, the House shall proceed to the consideration of H. R. 15449, and after one hour's debate shall vote on bill and amendments—to the Committee on Rules.

#### PRIVATE BILLS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ALLEN of Maine: A bill (H. R. 16341) granting an increase of pension to Charles D. Parker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 16342) granting an increase of pension to Charles Harris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ALEXANDER: A bill (H. R. 16343) granting leave to the executor or administrator of the estate of Isadore Termini, deceased, to commence an action against the United States of America for the alleged wrongful act in causing his death—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 16344) for the relief of Lucinda Lawrence—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BULL: A bill (H. R. 16345) granting an increase of pension to Luke Scott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 16346) granting an increase of pension to John S. Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 16347) granting a pension to Catherine Slattery—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 16348) granting a pension to Alice Case—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 16349) granting an increase of pension to James Buchanan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 16350) granting a pension to John Aldrich—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BENTON: A bill (H. R. 16351) granting an increase of pension to Austin P. Merrell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BURKETT: A bill (H. R. 16352) granting an increase of pension to Mary L. Stotsenburg—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BRUNDIDGE: A bill (H. R. 16353) granting an increase of pension to William F. Ritchie—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BURNETT: A bill (H. R. 16354) for the relief of E. A. Gilliland—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 16355) for the relief of the estate of J. C. West—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 16356) granting a pension to Mrs. Thomas Richardson—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CAPRON: A bill (H. R. 16357) granting an increase of pension to John F. Morris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 16358) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin W. Walker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 16359) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Owen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CANNON: A bill (H. R. 16360) to correct the military record of Homer Quick—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 16361) granting an increase of pension to John W. Chancellor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CLARK: A bill (H. R. 16362) granting a pension to Thomas A. Burks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McCULLOCH: A bill (H. R. 16363) for the relief of Susan R. Keesee and George G. Johnson—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. FLETCHER: A bill (H. R. 16364) granting an increase of pension to Patrick Carney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 16365) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Steffles, alias Jacob Staffs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GIBSON: A bill (H. R. 16366) for the relief of Anthony L. Maxwell—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 16367) granting an increase of pension to James E. Ferguson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HASKINS: A bill (H. R. 16368) granting an increase of pension to Eliza M. Hutchinson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAY: A bill (H. R. 16369) granting a pension to Emily Lawrence Reed—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HULL: A bill (H. R. 16370) granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Littleton, widow of Adam D. Littleton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOOKER: A bill (H. R. 16371) for the relief of Mrs. M. O. King—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 16372) for the relief of Mrs. M. M. Champion—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. IRWIN: A bill (H. R. 16373) for the relief of Stanley E. Brown—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. JACKSON of Kansas: A bill (H. R. 16374) granting an increase of Pension to Alonzo S. Bowden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 16375) granting an increase of pension to Abraham Mann—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LAWRENCE: A bill (H. R. 16376) for the relief of Mrs. Anna M. Orne, sole administratrix of the estate of Henry A. Orne, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LOUD: A bill (H. R. 16377) granting an American register to bark Homeward Bound—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LAWRENCE: A bill (H. R. 16378) granting an increase of pension to Ferdinand Weise—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MAHON: A bill (H. R. 16379) for the relief of William O. Bailey—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. McDERMOTT: A bill (H. R. 16380) for the relief of Benjamin Manning—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PATTERSON of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 16381) granting a pension to Lynus Wallace—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROBERTS: A bill (H. R. 16382) granting a pension to Mary J. Taylor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 16383) for the relief of W. T. Smotherman & Co., of Tennessee—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. STARK: A bill (H. R. 16384) granting an increase of pension to Isaac D. Neihardt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 16385) granting an increase of pension to Warren C. Massey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 16386) granting an increase of pension to Franklin Ferguson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHALLENBERGER: A bill (H. R. 16387) granting an increase of pension to R. M. Cope—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 16388) granting an increase of pension to Thomas N. Hinson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 16389) granting an increase of pension to George W. Swan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 16390) granting a pension to Mrs. Sarah Charter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 16391) granting a pension to Ella F. Shandrew—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 16392) granting a pension to Alexander Laughlin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 16393) granting a pension to Walter M. Corn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 16394) for the relief of John A. Hill—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 16395) granting an increase of pension to Elwood Finley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HEPBURN: A bill (H. R. 16396) granting an increase of pension to Adam C. Rarick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 16397) granting an increase of pension to John W. Duncan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 16398) granting a pension to Louis Gebhart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ADAMS: Protest of the Philadelphia Maritime Exchange against temporarily extending the privileges of the coasting laws to foreign steamers carrying coal between American ports—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of Bremerton (Wash.) Board of Trade, in relation to the use of the U. S. S. *Philadelphia* as a receiving ship—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolution of the Paint Grinders' Association of Chicago, Ill., regarding freight classification—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Vail Brothers urging the passage of House bill 178, for the reduction of the tax on alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ALLEN of Maine: Petitions of Hon. Frederick E. Boothby, mayor, and city council and 486 citizens of Portland, Me., asking that coal, both anthracite and bituminous, be put on the free list at the earliest practicable day—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BARTLETT: Petition of W. A. Wright, Jordan & Brother, and J. H. Blackburn, of Barnesville, Ga., urging the passage of House bill 178, for the reduction of the tax on alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BENTON: Papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Austin P. Merrill, a soldier of the Mexican war—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BROMWELL: Petition of Long, West & Co. and other citizens of Cincinnati, Ohio, for reduction of tax on distilled spirits—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BULL: Petition of Blanding & Blanding, of Providence, R. I., favoring House bill 15368, amending the customs drawback law—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolution of the Paint Grinders' Association of the United States, relative to freight classification—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BURKETT: Petition of the First Presbyterian Church of Auburn, Nebr., in favor of an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic, etc.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CALDWELL: Petitions of J. H. Feltham, S. A. Hoffman, S. W. Culp, and others, urging the passage of House bill 178, for the reduction of the tax on alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CANNON: Petition of retail druggists of Toledo, Ill., urging the passage of House bill 178, for the reduction of the tax on alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 15814, granting a pension to William H. Bird—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of George W. Myers and others, favoring the passage of House bill 8325, to adjust swamp-land grants, etc.—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. CAPRON: Resolution of the Paint Grinders' Association, relative to freight classification—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Blanding & Blanding, druggists, Providence, R. I., for reduction of tax on distilled spirits—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin: Petitions of the Dr. Shoop Family Medicine Company, of Racine, Wis., and citizens of Kenosha, Wis., urging the passage of House bill 178, for the reduction of the tax on alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COUSINS: Petition of citizens of Newhall, Iowa, in favor of House bill 178, for reduction of tax on distilled spirits—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CREAMER: Petition of citizens of New York, in favor of House bill 178, for reduction of tax on distilled spirits—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: Resolutions of the Manufacturers' Association of Brooklyn, N. Y., favoring the passage of the Elkins bill to increase the jurisdiction and powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Peoria Retail Grocers' Association against the passage of House bills 3109 and 15614, known as the pure-food bills—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions of the Boston Associated Board of Trade, urging the establishment of a department of commerce and industries—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GIBSON: Papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to James E. Ferguson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GLENN: Resolution of Business Men's Association of Moscow, Idaho, with reference to Senate bill 6363, repealing the stone, timber, desert land, and homestead commutation acts—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Petition of T. H. Nevin Company, Allegheny, Pa., members of the Paint Grinders' Association, in relation to freight classification—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GRAFF: Resolutions of Illinois State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, favoring the election of United States Senators by the people—to the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress.

Also, resolution of same, opposing a "steering committee" in national legislation—to the Committee on Rules.

Also, resolution of same, favoring suppression of monopolies—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of same, favoring the speedy construction of the isthmian canal—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolution of same, favoring the passage of a bill controlling the sale of shoddy—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions of the same, opposing ship-subsidy legislation—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, resolutions of the same, favoring the passage of the Elkins bill to increase the jurisdiction and powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions of the same, favoring reciprocity treaties and agreements—to the Committee on Ways and Means.



Also, resolutions of the same, opposing reduction of postage to 1 cent until rural free delivery is more fully established—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolutions of the same, favoring the establishment of postal savings banks—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolutions of the same, favoring the establishment of a parcels-post system—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolutions of the same, favoring initiative and referendum on all important legislation—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HASKINS: Petition of A. R. Hood & Son, urging the passage of House bill 178, for the reduction of the tax on alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HAY: Petition of heirs of Lewis M. Miller, deceased, late of Frederick County, Va., for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of heirs of James P. Mahaney, deceased, late of Frederick County, Va., for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HOWELL: Protests of Capt. T. S. P. Brown, of Brielle, and John Scully, of South Amboy, N. J., and the Atlantic Carriers' Association, against the suspension of the navigation laws—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of Nelson F. Clayton and Abram Voorhees, of Cranbury, N. J., urging the passage of House bill 178, for the reduction of the tax on alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. IRWIN: Papers to accompany bill for the relief of Stanley E. Brown—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. JACKSON of Kansas: Papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to Alonzo S. Bowden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to Abraham Mann—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MORRELL: Papers to accompany House bill 66695, granting an increase of pension to Charles P. Clarke—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NAPHEN: Resolution of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade, for an appropriation for the survey of New Bedford Harbor—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, resolution of the Boston Associated Board of Trade, for the establishment of a department of commerce and industries—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Peoria (Ill.) Retail Grocers' Association, for the appointment of a commission to investigate the construction and operation of the various State food laws—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RIXEY: Petition of M. K. Lupton and others, of Round Hill and Hamilton, Va., urging the reduction of the tax on alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROBERTS: Petition of Mrs. M. J. Bradford Company, Melrose, Mass., urging the passage of House bill 178, for the reduction of the tax on alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, paper to accompany House bill granting a pension to Mary J. Taylor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHALLENBERGER: Papers to accompany House bill 16807, granting an increase of pension to Henry Cronk—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 15860, granting an increase of pension to Ebenezer L. Beach—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHATTUC: Papers to accompany House bill 7318, granting a pension to Thomas D. Horner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 5274, relating to the correction of the military record of Isaac Dulhagen—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SIBLEY: Resolution of the bar of Warren County, Pa., favoring the establishment of a laboratory for the study of the criminal, pauper, and defective classes; also, report of special committee to accompany said resolution—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Kane, Pa., for the passage of a bill to forbid the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

By Mr. SLAYDEN: Petition of Judge J. D. Spears and other citizens of Dimmit County, Tex., asking that the county of Dimmit be restored to the jurisdiction of the circuit court of the United States for the western district of Texas, at San Antonio—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HENRY C. SMITH: Petitions of Charles Maynard, S. C. Stinson, E. D. Matthews, C. A. Hubbel, and Judson Hawkins,

urging the passage of House bill 178, for the reduction of the tax on alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SPERRY: Petitions of citizens of Middletown, New Haven, and East Hampton, Conn., urging the passage of House bill 178, for the reduction of the tax on alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolution of the Connecticut Civil Service Reform Association against the passage of any veteran preference bill and favoring reform in the consular service—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: Petition of citizens of Ringgold, Tex., urging the passage of House bill 178, for the reduction of the tax on alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WOODS: Resolutions of the Claremont (Cal.) Citrus Union, urging that measures be taken for the protection of Government forest reserves—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, resolutions of Manufacturers and Producers' Association of California, for the establishment of a permanent warehouse at San Francisco for the reception and distribution of Indian supplies—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. ZENOR: Papers to accompany House bill 5762, granting a pension to William H. T. Hostetler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 14688, granting an increase of pension to Harriet S. Packard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 13902, granting a pension to Albert T. Weathers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

## SENATE.

TUESDAY, January 6, 1903.

Prayer by Rev. F. J. PRETTYMAN, of the city of Washington. The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on request of Mr. LODGE, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Journal will stand approved.

### VESSEL BETSEY.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the conclusions of fact and of law filed under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims set out in the findings by the court relating to the vessel brigantine *Betsy*, Thomas McCray, master; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented the petition of C. E. Bishop, of San Diego, Cal., praying for the enactment of legislation to permit all paymasters' clerks to take the examination for the grade of assistant paymaster in the United States Navy; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented the petition of Rev. L. W. Gade, pastor of the Christian Church of Industry, Ill., praying that he be considered a candidate for the position of Chaplain of the United States Senate; which was referred to the Committee on Rules.

He also presented a petition of the American Antisaloon League, of New York, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in the United States Capitol building; which was referred to the Committee on Rules.

He also presented a petition of the national executive committee of the National German-American Alliance, praying for the appointment of an immigration commission and also that no further action be taken on the pending immigration bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. PLATT of New York presented a petition of America Council, No. 67, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of Brooklyn, N. Y., praying for the passage of the so-called immigration bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of Car Painters' Local Union, No. 1, of Albany; of Broom Makers' Local Union, No. 14, of Amsterdam; of Brick Layers, Plasterers, and Stone Masons' Local Union, No. 39, of Rochester; of Local Union No. 24, of Batavia; of Laborers' Protective Union, No. 9572, of Ticonderoga; of the Central Trades and Labor Assembly of Elmira; of Local Union No. 620, of Troy; of Wood Workers' Local Union, No. 636, of Troy; of Local Union No. 74, of Rochester; of Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers' Local Union, No. 9, of Ticonderoga; of Coopers' International Union, No. 2, of New York City, and of the Hospital Nurses and Employees' Local Union, No. 10507, of Rochester, all of the American Federation of Labor, in the State of New York, praying for the passage of the so-called eight-hour bill; which were ordered to lie on the table.